

CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1776.

[NUMB. III.]

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

Constitution of South-Carolina,

(Continued from our last.) p. 947

8. That the general assembly and legislative council, may adjourn themselves respectively, and the president and commander in chief shall have no power to adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve them, but may, if necessary, call them before the time to which they shall stand adjourned. And where a bill has been rejected, it may, on a meeting after an adjournment, for not less than three days, of the general assembly and legislative council, be brought in again.

9. That the general assembly and the legislative council shall each choose their respective Speakers, and their own officers, without controul.

10. That if any Member of the general assembly or of the legislative council, shall accept any place of emolument, or any commission, (except in the militia) he shall vacate his seat, and there shall thereupon be a new election, but he shall not be disqualified from serving upon being re-elected.

11. That on the last Monday in October next, and the day following, and on the same days of every second year thereafter, members of the general assembly shall be chosen, to meet on the first Monday in December then next, and continue for two years, from the said last Monday in October. The general assembly to consist of the same number of members as this Congress does, each parish and district having the same representation as at present, viz.

The Parish of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charleston, thirty members.

The parish of Christ Church, six members.

The parish of St. John, in Berkeley County, six members.

The parish of St. Andrew, six members.

The parish of St. George, Dorchester, six members.

The parish of St. James, Goose-Creek, six members.

The parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, six members.

The parish of St. Paul, six members.

The parish of St. Bartholomew, six members.

The parish of St. Helena, six members.

The parish of St. James, Santee, six members.

The parish of Prince George, Winnyaw, six members.

The parish of Prince Frederick, six members.

The parish of St. John, in Colleton-County, six members.

The parish of St. Peter, six members.

The parish of Prince William, six members.

The parish of St. Stephen, six members.

The district to the eastward of Water-River, ten members.

The district of ninety six, ten members.

The district of Saxe-Gotha, six members.

The district between Broad and Saddy Rivers, three divisions, viz.

The lower district, four members; the little River district, four members; the upper or Spartan district, four members.

The district between broad and Catawba rivers, ten members.

The district called the new acquisition, ten members.

The parish of St. Matthew, six members.

The parish of St. David, six members.

The district between Savannah-river, and the North Fork of Edisto, six members.

And the election of the said members shall be conducted, as near as may be, agreeable to the directions of the election act; and where there are no churches or church warden in a district or parish, the general assembly, at some convenient time before their expiration, shall appoint places of election, and persons to receive votes and make returns. The qualification of electors shall be the same as required by law; but persons having property, which according to the rate of the last preceding tax, is taxable at the sums mentioned in the election act, shall be entitled to vote, though it was not actually taxed, having the other qualifications mentioned in that act. Electors shall take an oath of qualification, if required by the returning officer. The qualification of the electors, to be the same as mentioned in the election act, and confirmed by a clear debt.

12. That if any parish or district neglects or refuses to elect members, or if the members chosen do not meet in general assembly, those who do meet shall have the powers of the general assembly. Not less than forty-one members shall make a house to do business, but the Speaker, or any seven members, may adjourn from day to day.

13. That as soon as may be after the first meeting of the general assembly, the president and commander in

chief, a vice president of the colony and privy council, shall be chosen in manner and for the time above-mentioned; and till such choice shall be made, the former president and commander in chief, and vice president of the colony, and privy council, shall continue to act as such.

14. That, in case of the death of the president and commander in chief, or his absence from the colony, the vice president of the colony shall succeed to his office, and the privy council shall choose out of their own body a vice president of the colony. And in case of the death of the vice president of the colony, or his absence from the colony, one of the privy council, to be chosen by themselves, shall succeed to his office, until a nomination to those offices respectively, by the general assembly and legislative council for the remainder of the time for which the officer so dying or being absent was appointed.

15. That the delegates of this colony in the continental Congress be chosen by the general assembly and legislative council jointly by ballot in the general assembly.

16. That the vice-president of the colony and the privy council, or the vice president and a majority of the privy council, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a court of chancery. And there shall be an ordinary, who shall exercise the powers heretofore exercised by that officer in this colony.

17. That the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty be confined to maritime causes.

18. That all suits and process depending in any courts of law or equity may, if either party shall be so inclined, be proceeded in and continued to a final ending, without being obliged to commence de novo. And the judges of the courts of law shall cause jury-lists to be made, and juries to be summoned as near as may be according to the directions of the acts of general assembly in such cases provided.

19. That justices of the peace shall be nominated by the general assembly and commissi- ned by the president and commander in chief, during pleasure. They shall not be entitled to fees except on prosecutions for felony; and, not acting in the magistracy, they shall not be entitled to the privileges allowed to them by law.

20. That all other judicial officers shall be chosen by ballot jointly by the general assembly and legislative council, and except the judges of the court of chancery, commissi- ned by the president and commander in chief, during good behaviour; but shall be removed on address of the general assembly and legislative council.

21. That the sheriff, qualified as by law directed, shall be chosen in like manner, by the general assembly and legislative council, and commissi- ned by the president and commander in chief for two years only.

22. That commissions of the treasury, the secretary of the colony, the register of mesne conveyances, attorney general and powder receiver, be chosen by the general assembly and legislative council jointly by ballot, and commissi- ned by the president and commander in chief, during good behaviour; but shall be removed on address of the general assembly and legislative council.

23. That all field officers in the army, and all captains in the army shall be by the general assembly and legislative council chosen jointly by ballot, and commissi- ned by the president and commander in chief; and that all other officers in the army and navy shall be commissi- ned by the president and commander in chief.

24. That in case of vacancy in any of the offices above directed to be filled by the general assembly and legislative council, the president and commander in chief, may appoint others in their stead, until there shall be an election by the general assembly and legislative council to fill those vacancies respectively.

25. That the president and commander in chief, with the advice and consent of the privy council, may appoint during pleasure, until otherwise directed by resolution of the general assembly, and legislative council, all other necessary officers, except such as are by law directed to be otherwise chosen.

26. That the president and commander in chief shall have no power to make war or peace, or enter into any final treaty, without the consent of the general assembly and legislative council.

27. That if any parish or district shall neglect to elect a member or members on the day of election, or in case any person chosen a member of the general assembly shall refuse to qualify and take his seat as such, or die, or depart the colony, the said general assembly shall appoint proper days for electing a member or members of the general assembly in such cases respectively. And on the death of a member of the legislative or privy council,

another member shall be chosen in his room, in manner above-mentioned for the election of members of the legislative and privy council respectively.

28. That the resolutions of the Continental Congress in force in this colony, shall continue until altered or revoked by them.

29. That the resolutions of this, or any former congress of this colony, and all laws now of force here, (and not hereby altered) shall so continue, until altered, or repealed by the legislature of this colony, unless where they are temporary, in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration.

30. That the executive authority be vested in the president and commander in chief, limited and restrained as aforesaid.

31. That the president and commander in chief, vice-president of the colony, and privy council respectively, shall have the same personal privileges as are allowed by act of assembly to the governor, lieutenant governor and privy council.

32. That all persons now in office shall hold their commissions until there shall be a new appointment in manner above directed, at which time all commissions not derived from authority of the congress of this colony, shall cease and be void.

33. That all persons, who shall be chosen and appointed to any office, or to any place of trust, before entering upon the execution of office, shall take the following oath:

I A. B. do swear, that I will to the utmost of my power support, maintain, and defend the constitution of South-Carolina, as established by Congress, on the 26th day of March, 1776, until an accommodation of the differences between Great-Britain and America shall take place, or I shall be released from this oath by the legislative authority of the said colony.

So help me God.

And all such persons shall also take an oath of office.

34. That the following yearly salaries be allowed to the public officers undermentioned:

The president and commander in chief, nine thousand pounds.

The chief justice and the assistant judges, the salaries respectively, as by act of assembly established.

The attorney-general two thousand and one hundred pounds, in lieu of all charges against the public, for fees upon criminal prosecutions.

The ordinary one thousand pounds.

The three commissioners of the treasury, two thousand pounds each.

And all other public officers shall have the same salaries as are allowed such officers respectively by act of Assembly.

By Order of Congress.

March 26, 1776.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

WM. HENRY DRAYTON, President. X

The CONGRESS has received the following Advice

from England.

Translation of a treaty between his Majesty and the

reigning Duke of Brunswick.

Signed at Brunswick, the 9th of January, 1776.

It is known unto all whom it does or may concern,

that his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, having

judged proper to propose to his most serene Highness

the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, the creation

of a Body of his troops, to be employed in the service

of Great-Britain, and his most serene Highness

having yielded with zeal and readiness to his Majesty's

views, the high contracting parties have given

orders for this purpose to their respective ministers; that

is to say, his Britannic Majesty, to Col. William

Faucci, captain of the guards; and the most serene

Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, to the Privy Coun-

cellor de Ferente, who, after the exchange of their full

powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I. The most serene Duke of Brunswick yields

to his Britannic Majesty a corps of a Infantry of his

troops, of three thousand nine hundred and sixty four

men, which corps shall be entirely at the disposition of

the King, as well in Europe as in America.

Art. II. His most serene Highness also yields to his

Britannic Majesty, a body of light cavalry of three

hundred and thirty six men, but as his Britannic

Majesty will not have vacation for the horses of the

said corps, it will serve as a corps of infantry, and if

the service requires them to be mounted, his Majesty

engages to do it at his own expense.

(For Remains, see last Page.) 954. A. C.

see index, under Congress Continental. & see index, under Army of the United Colonies. & see index, under

under Naval Affairs. & see index, under resolves. & see list of Grievances, p. 977 (1) see index, under Army British.

& This form, appears too complex; and too near akin to the old Constitution, & Army, under George: the more

simple the better, any Government is. see margin, p. 983.

June 7. 1776.

Mr. PRINTER,

Herewith is transmitted to you, the Rev. Dr. Zubly's Account of the Struggles of SWITZERLAND for LIBERTY — The striking Similarity between their Circumstances and ours; The Wisdom and the Valor: The Unanimity and Perseverance of that virtuous People, ought to be imitated by every genuine Son of Liberty in America. Your giving it a Place in your Paper, will doubtless oblige many of your Customers, as well as

Your humble Servant, &c.

One of the Delegates from Georgia at the Continental Congress, see index, under Congress

A SHORT AND CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE STRUGGLES OF SWITZERLAND FOR LIBERTY.

The benevolent mind taking a survey of the globe, it must be a very melancholy consideration that liberty, which is the birthright of man, is still confined to a few small spots of our earth: All Asia and Africa are cut off from the question; in the southern hemisphere of America it is unknown, and astonishing pains are now taken to drive it out of this northern continent. In Europe Great Britain is commonly viewed as the seat of it; but if the conjecture of the bishop of St. Asaph be not void of foundation, even there it hath a sickly countenance; Switzerland, by that great man, is the only country which deserves to be called free, and even Voltaire pronounced it happy. By what means the Swiss recovered and preserved their freedom, is the subject of the following narrative.

The three countries (usually called cantons) of Ury, Schwyz and Unterwalden, which first entered into a confederacy that laid the foundation of the republic of Switzerland, are but of small extent, all the three cantons together do not exceed seventy miles in length and about thirty in breadth; they are also very thinly inhabited, owing to their situation among the Alps, many of which are covered with everlasting snow, and inaccessible to men or beasts; it is usually said of the climate that there is nine months winter and three months cold. At the time of their revolution the country was not nearly so well cultivated as it is at present, and at present all the inhabitants of the three cantons, capable of bearing arms, are not estimated above 25,000 men; a small number to make head with, as they did, against the very powerful house of Austria. Power and numbers do not prove the justice of any cause, and it is more honourable to be defeated in the cause of virtue and justice, than to erect trophies to injustice and oppression. All Switzerland was subjugated by Julius Caesar; it became afterwards subject to different Lords, and had nobility which treated their inferiors with great petulance and violence. The three cantons chose Rudolph of Habsburg to be their captain, and on his being chosen Roman Emperor in 1273, the nobility complained against these countries before him, and called them rebellious; but when the emperor saw their charters, he acquitted them, confirmed their privileges, and gave them governors that were not inhabitants of these countries, and were not to tyrannize over, but only from time to time to come among them, to administer justice. Thus the country was quiet, submitted to their governors; and had they been always treated with equal justice, probably would have continued so to this day, but *malum violentum diuturnum*, "Nothing that is violent lasts long."

After the decease of Rudolph of Habsburg, Adolphus of Nassau was chosen emperor; he confirmed their liberty, and they continued in submission to his government. Adolphus was slain in battle by the own hands of his rival, Albrecht of Austria, son of Rudolph; and it has been observed that neither this Albrecht, nor any that were alive against Adolphus died of a natural death.

Albrecht of Austria, having a numerous family of children, projected the establishment of a new principality in Switzerland which then was a part of the empire; many imperial fiefs he appropriated to the house of Austria, purchased some jurisdictions which belonged to monasteries, and having made himself master of some strong places, he thought to subdue these three cantons also, and sent ambassadors to Ury, Schwyz & Unterwalden, requesting that they would surrender themselves to him and the house of Austria, under many very fair promises. When his ambassadors arrived among them, the cantons produced their charters, and also sent an embassy to the emperor, praying that they might be confirmed, and that they might not be torn from the empire, and put in subjection to the then new house of Austria. Instead of being gratified, as they had hoped, they were not only refused, but the emperor also would not take the least notice of their complaints against their governors, but appointed two new governors over them, which from day to day proceeded to new and unheard of acts of violence. The design was, by such means to excite a insurrection among the inhabitants, and then, under pretence of being rebellious, to make war upon them, an entirely to bring them under the yoke. These are the express words of an historian, and in different times and places, tyranny makes use of the same arts. The tyranny and cruelty of these governors continually increased. At that time there lived in Unterwalden an aged and honest inhabitant, whose name was Henry de Melchdall. The governor ordered two oxen to be taken from his plough, without even charging him with any crime; the honest man wanted at least to know what had been his fault; but the governor's officer answered it was the will of the governor

that henceforth the peasants should work in the plough themselves, and took away the oxen by force; the son of the farmer enraged at so much injustice and violence, gave the officer a blow with a stick, and wounded his finger, and then fled the country immediately. The governor put his aged father in prison, and waited to oblige him to deliver up his son; he excused himself that he did not know what became of him, but the governor ordered both his eyes to be put out, and took from him all he had.

The castle of Rosenberg was occupied by the governor's deputy of the family of Wolfenschiels, the same seeing a handsome woman, wanted to constrain her to gratify his brutal lust; under some pretence she withdrew, met her husband, who being informed of it, gave the governor a back-slice with an ax, and also immediately fled the country.

Werner Stauffacher a respectable man in the canton Schwyz, was building a handsome new house; the governor riding by, enquiring of him whose it was? Stauffacher, aware of some design if he should dare to call it his own, replied, My noble governor, the house belongs to my king and you, and it is my self. This frustrated the governor's design, but he told him wittily, I will not suffer it that peasants should build houses for themselves as though they were lords, I will bridge you more closely.

Governor Griesler of Ury, could not help perceiving the dissatisfaction of the people, and that he might discover the malecontents, he placed a hat on a pole at Altdorf, and gave strict orders, that every one should pay that hat the same honour as if he were present himself; he also placed some spies to observe who should pay obedience to his hat and who should neglect it. This insinuation wrought so effectually on the people, that even some of the nobility declared it impossible any longer to endure such tyrannical proceedings. Among numbers that thought so in their hearts, there was one that had courage to refuse submission to such a badge of abject slavery. William Tell passed several times with out pulling his hat; he was informed against, and after a imprisonment, condemned, at the distance of one hundred and twenty yards, with his bow and arrow to take off an apple off the head of a beloved child of his, about six years old, and threatened with death in case he missed. No remonstrance availed, his life and that of his son was threatened in case of refusal; the afflicted parent most tenderly took his leave of his child, the spectators melted in tears, but he providentially hit the apple without doing any injury to his child. This happened October 30, 1307; and romantic as it may seem, public monuments to this day confirm the truth of the fact. The people congratulated Tell on his success; but the governor observing he had another arrow in his quiver, asked him the meaning. Tell at first excused himself with the common custom of marksmen; but this not satisfying the governor, and he solemnly promising him his life if he should declare the truth, Tell very frankly said, that had he had the misfortune to have done any injury to his child, he was determined to send the next arrow to the heart of the tyrannical governor. The governor condemned him to imprisonment for the rest of his days. Tell was permitted to bid farewell to his family, and then bound to be carried across a lake to the place of his captivity, and in the same vessel the governor also passed with his attendants. The lake of Lucerne is very liable to severe and sudden tempests, a storm of this kind brought them all into the most immediate danger; in this extremity Tell, who was known to be a good pilot, was ordered to take the helm, and he laboured so effectually that he brought the vessel near the shore; which he had so soon effected, than he jumped out, and pushed the vessel off. The governor, with great difficulty landed at some distance, but in the way to his castle he was waylaid by Tell in a narrow road, who placed the reserved arrow in his heart that he instantly fell dead from his horse; and Tell had time to fly to some of his friends, and give them notice of this event. These were Werner Stauffacher, Walter Furst and Arnold de Melchdall; these were partly sorry to hear of this event, as it had been agreed upon to do nothing before the first of January, 1308, when an attempt to recover liberty was to be made by the three cantons at once; they apprehended the killing of the governor before they were ready to follow the blow, would frustrate their attempt; and bring matters to a crisis before they were prepared; but tyrants frequently hasten their own doom by their own measures. (1)

The oppressive governors were possessed of three castles, and unless these were reduced, the oppression must become every day more intolerable. One of the confederates had an amorous connection with a servant-maid in the castle of Rosenberg, she, as usual, furnished him with means of entering, and he introduced twenty of his friends, who seized the castle and the governor without difficulty. The castle at Sarsen was taken by another stratagem. It was customary on new year's day to bring presents to the governor; twenty confederates accordingly appeared at the castle gates early in the morning, and made the governor the usual compliments, armed with nothing but long staves; the governor was just going to make, and as he saw them without arms, ordered them to carry their gifts into the castle. They had no sooner entered, but they fixed irons which they had concealed to their sticks, made prisoners of the governor, and the castle was demolished. The governors betook themselves to flight, and nobody offered to pursue them. Thus in one day all the strong holds were taken and destroyed, and the next day the three cantons solemnly swore to each other for the space of ten years: This small beginning laid the foundation of the republic of Switzerland, which has maintained its freedom and independency until this time, and nearly survived the liberty of most states of Europe.

[The Remainder in our next. 1/a 955]

See list of Grievances, p. 971. & indexes, under Towns, County, Assembly, representatives, Congress Cont. British, & Men of War. See list of Grievances, p. 971. & indexes, under Army British, & Men of War. (1) see p. 279, Vol. 2. (2) see indexes, under Army British, & Men of War, & Army of the United Colonies.

MONDAY NEXT Will be published, and sold by J. GILL, in Queen-Street. THE BLOCKHEADS: OR, THE AFFRIGHTED OFFICERS. A F A R C E.

This Day is Published,
And to be Sold by T. & J. FLEET in Cornhill,
Observation on the Nature of Civil Liberty,
the Principles of Government, and the Justice and
Policy of the War with America.

By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. F. R. S.

C O N T E N T S.

Of the Nature of Liberty in general.—Of Civil Liberty, and the Principles of Government.—Of the Authority of one Country over another.—Of the Justice of the War with America.—Whether the War with America is justified by the Principles of the Constitution.—Of the Policy of the War with America.—Of the Honour of the Nation as affected by the War with America.—Of the Probability of succeeding in the War with America.—And an Appendix containing a State of the National Debt at Midsummer, 1775.

At the same Place may be had,

The Manual Exercise,

"Recommended (by the late Provincial Congress) to
"the Inhabitants of this Province, that in Order
"to their perfecting themselves in the Military
"Art, they proceed in the Method ordered—
"in the Year 1764; it being in the Opinion of the
"Congress, the best calculated for Appearance
"and Defence."

THE Brethren of the ancient and
honorable Society of Free and Accepted MA-
SONS, are hereby Notified, that the Right
Worshipful JOHN ROWE, Esq; Grand-Master of
North-America, designs to celebrate the Festival of St.
JOHN the Baptist, on TUESDAY the 25th of June
Instant, at the House of Brother MASTON, the Bush
of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, Boston, where the
Brethren are desired to attend.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
JOHN CUTLER, G. Sec'y.

N. B. The Brethren that design to attend, are desired
to give their Names in to Brother MASTON, by the
Twentieth Day, that Provision may be made for any
Name or others.

DINNER precisely half after Two o'Clock.

Benjamin Andrews

HAS for Sale at the Warehouse lately
occupied by Mr. JOSHUA BLANCHARD, Junr. at
the Head of the Town Dock, BOSTON.

For ready Money only,

West-India and New-England Rum,
by the Hoghead or Barrel, Brandy, Madeira, Teessell
and Malaga Wine, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinna-
mon, Mace, Pimento, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate,
new Flour, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Indigo, Copperas,
Allum, Redwood, Logwood, Brimstone, Salt Petre,
Hard and Crown Soap, Snuff in Bladders, Writing,
Cartridge and Press Paper, Dutch Pens, Primmer,
Psalms, Spelling Books, Watt's and Tate and Brady's
Psalms and Hymns, Pips No. 4, Looking-Glasses of
various Sizes, Cheveux de Frize, Cap Wire, Plumes,
Womens Lynn Shoes, Felt and Castor Hatts, Iron Half
Ware, Potash Kettles, a few Articles of English
Goods, &c. &c.

Said ANDREWS earnestly calls for Payment, on
those who are indebted to him, and wishes they may
not be so unmindful of his heavy Loss, as by a further
Delay of Payment, to oblige him to put their Notes
and Accounts in Suit, which he must do very soon.
Boston, 21th June 1776.

Cream coloured Ware.

Now opening for Sale,

A Large and elegant Assortment of Cream coloured
WARE, by WILLIAM SHERBURNE, at
his Store in Kilby-Street, next the Bush of Grapes
Tavern.—BOSTON.

Wholesale & Retail. Cheap.

Where also may be had, ENGLISH GOODS.

Dip'd Tallow Candles.

per box, Tallow by the Barrel, Crown Soap, Hard
Soap by the 100 wt. Soft Soap by the Barrel, to be
sold by JOSEPH LOVERING, near Dr. BYLLE's
Meeting House, South-End, or at JOHN LOVER-
ING's, at the lower End of King-Street, BOSTON.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of
Uiah Oaks, Shipwright, late of Cohasset, deceased,
or have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to
bring in their Accounts to Samuel Oaks, Administrator
of said Estate.
Cohasset, June 10, 1776.

W. LAMSBURG, (Virginia) May 25.
Extract of a letter from Colonel Woodford, to General Lewis, by express, dated Norfolk, May 25.
"The vigilance of my guards has occasioned the enemy to abandon their lines at Portsmouth. This, and I must say I was preparing, has likewise occasioned the fleet to go off. They have thrown over their last, burnt the most and finest of their small craft, and are all now below Craney Island, except four ships, which are opposite the battery, but under way likewise. One of the 14th Regiment, and five sailors have deserted. They inform me they have the small pox. I have given very particular orders to avoid this evil, if it be true. They all concur in the same story, and likewise that the fleet is bound for Cape Fear, but I doubt whether my Lord does not intend a secret expedition to some other part of the colony."
Extract of a letter from Major Hendricks to General Lewis, dated Hampton, May 25.
"I wrote you this morning that 30 sail of the enemy's fleet were moved down the river, since which it appears that their whole fleet is in motion. From our church people I can see 60 or 70 sail of vessels of different kinds, hovering about the mouth of James's river. What they mean is impossible to tell."

NEW-YORK, June 3.
By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning by a flag from Sandy Hook, we are informed, that the ships of war now lying there are, the Phoenix, the Mercury, and the Lively (also three transports, and the Dutchess of Gordon. The Asia continues at her station, about three miles below the Narrows. By the signals yesterday afternoon, there are from five to ten more arrived at the Hook. (1)

The following is taken from a Hand Bill printed at Providence last Tuesday Morning.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1776.
By Capt. Smith, of the rifle battalion, and Lieut. Simpson and Crafts, from Canada, we have the following interesting intelligence, viz.
Col. Beadle, with 200 men, was attacked at the Cedars, in his way to Montreal, and the whole party, except the Colonel and 18 others killed or taken prisoners. A detachment was immediately ordered from Col. Patterson's regiment, under the command of Major Sherburne, which was also attacked, and either killed or taken to a man. Brigadier-General Arnold was immediately dispatched to oppose the enemy, with 180 men, and having intrenched within 7 miles of them, with two field pieces, he was reinforced to the number of 500; an engagement ensued, and the whole body of the enemy, consisting of part of the 8th or king's own regiment, which had been stationed at or near Lake-Erie, Canadians and Indians, amounting to about 700 men, were killed or taken prisoners, and our own people that they had taken released, of whom we are told, by one of the gentlemen that brought the intelligence, that there had been about 12 or 14 killed. (2)
Copy of a letter just received from Philadelphia, dated June 6, 1776.

"Yesterday arrived Capt. Bingley from Coraco, at which place they were in great want of provisions; he has brought dry goods.

"The privateers Congress, Capt. McElroy, and Chance, Capt. Allen, who were fitted out here a few weeks ago, are arrived at Egg Harbour; they have taken three ships from Jamaica, bound to England; the ships were ordered for New-England, being afraid to venture our capes, viz. Ships Lady Juliana, Juno and Reynolds, having on board the following valuable articles, viz.
22420 dollars.
187 pounds weight of plate.
1052 hogheads of sugar.
213 puncheons of rum.
70 pipes of Madeira wine.
246 bags of pimento.
396 bags of ginger.
568 hides.
25 tons of cocoa.
41 ditto of fustick.
1 cask of turtle shell, and two large turtle, designed for Lord North.
"The cash the privateers took on board, is all safely landed here." This morning 10 of the hands entered on board the privateers. (2)

HARTFORD, June 10.
By a gentleman who left Montreal the 24th of May, and arrived in town the 5th instant, we have the following intelligence, viz. That Col. Beadle with a party of 200 men, some of whom were Canaghawaga Indians, were posted at the place called the Cedars, 45 miles above Montreal. That a number of the aforesaid Indians who had been up the river in a canoe, informed the Colonel that a party of Indians consisting of about 500, with 40 regulars, were coming down the river to destroy him and his men, on which he sent immediately to Montreal for more help. And the before mentioned gentleman says that a party of 14 men under the command of a sergeant, being sent forward to the relief of Col. Beadle with some provisions and ammunition were intercepted and fell into the hands of the enemy. Soon after

which the party at the Cedars were attacked and a skirmish ensued; after which our people abandoned their posts and were retreating, when Gen. Arnold came up with about 700 men, and reinforced them. Matters being thus circumstanced they pushed immediately for the Cedars, and with redoubled fury attacked the enemy, killed great numbers, took 60 or 70 prisoners, and routed the whole party, forcing them to fly, leaving their baggage and baggage behind them. The spoil consisted of 600 fire arms, large quantity of musquet ball, a considerable quantity of ammunition, a number of blankets, hatchets, &c. He further says, that Gen. Arnold has perfectly recovered his health, and that the British General who speaks the French language, has great influence over the Canadians, who offer him every assistance in their power. (3)

The General Assembly of this Colony, in their last sessions ordered three regiments to be immediately raised, for the defence of this Colony; also one third part of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th regiments, and one quarter part of the other regiments, of the militia of this Colony, (except the 14th) to be forthwith enlisted, or detached as minute-men, who are to be formed into companies, under proper officers, and to be held in constant readiness to march for the defence of this and the other adjoining Colonies. They likewise ordered, that the sum of 60,000 lawful money be emitted.

BOSTON, June 13.
We hear that the Congress have determined to augment their Army to 70 or 75,000, whereof 20,000 are to be stationed here, 10,000 in the Jerseys, and 20,000 to go to Canada.

An extreme good likeness of the Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; one of the Delegates for this colony at the Continental Congress (for the taking of whom government has offered a reward of £. 1000) is affixed in the front of the Hibernian Magazine for the month of January last.

On Monday the 2d instant one of the Continental Figures of 24 guns, built at Newbury-Port, under the direction of the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; was launched in the view of a great number of Spectators, she is highly approved of by all who are judges as a very fine ship, she is built with the very best of Timber, and the workmanship is complete.

Tuesday last arrived at Newbury-Port, a Sloop from Tortola and a Schooner from Barbadoes, as Prize, taken by Captain O'Brien, in one of this Colony Cruisers, who was left in chase of a Ship when the above Prizes parted with him. (2)

Thursday last was sent into Cape Ann, a large Jamaica Mar, with 500 hogheads of Sugar, besides other valuable Goods, and a large sum of specie. She was taken by one of the Continental Cruisers, who put the Captain, his Lady, and all the hands (which did not voluntarily enter on board the Cruiser) ashore at New-Province. The Prize Master of the Ship on his Passage from the West Indies met with a Scotch Vessel of Force with 90 Soldiers, bound for B-fon, on board of which he breakfasted, and told the Scotch Captain he was destined from Jamaica for London, but as he thought Sugar would bear a better Price at B-fon, he had thoughts of trying that Market first. The Scotchman being a stranger to this Coast desired the Prize Master to Pilot him in, which he agreed to and conducted him almost into Cape Ann, when he observing two of our Privateers appearing in sight, discovered the trap, and being considerable to the Windward, made the best of his way off.

Friday last the Milford Frigate of 28 guns, came up with the Yankee Hero Privateer, Capt. Tracy, of Newbury-Port, off Cape Ann, and an obstinate engagement ensued, which continued near two Hours, when the Yankee Hero was obliged to strike to the Frigate, being vastly superior in Force. And on Tuesday last Mr. Samuel White and Mr. Martin Bimner obtained leave of General Ward for a Flag to go on board Capt. Banks, and if possible to make an exchange of prisoners of the Yankee Hero. They were very politely received by Capt. Banks, and had his assurance that he would do all in his power to effect an exchange; that he would send to Halifax to his commanding officer immediately, and as soon as he had his answer would send up a Flag to Town. Capt. Tracy received a wound in his thigh, but no ways dangerous; Mr. Mains the Lieutenant was badly wounded, one Rowe of Cape Ann lost his arm, four killed in the engagement, one died of his wounds removing from the Hero, and 14 wounded. Capt. Tracy informed them that Capt. Banks treated him and his crew with the greatest civility; that they were in want of no one thing; that the Surgeon had taken the greatest care of the wounded. Capt. Banks had had of the character he had on shore for his treatment to his prisoners, which he said was absolutely false, and appealed to all his officers and to his prisoners who assured them that they were well treated. (2)

The same Day Capt. Daniel Waters, in company with a Marblehead privateer, took a large ship from Scotland, having on board 94 Highlanders, and between 30 and 40 sailors for the Ministerial fleet, the ship had 46-pounders mounted, but made no resistance; her cargo consisted of provision & clothing. Capt. Waters with the prize arrived safe at Marblehead last Saturday; and on Sunday they were brought to Town under a strong guard from Col. Glover's regiment, and lodged in the provost prison. We hear the officers are sent to Concord, and the soldiers to go to Worcester.

We do assure the Public, that there has been manufactured in this Colony and brought to the Comm. Mills at Andover and Stoughton, from the last Fall to the 1st June instant, upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND wt. of good Salt-Petre. So good Step-Dame need make no farther cringing Supplication

ons to Foreign Powers not to supply the rebellious Subjects with that Commodity—Sulphur is to be had in Plenty, and Dust in Abundance.

The Inhabitants of this Colony are determined in future to take no Continental Currency that is split in Halves and palled on any Piece of Paper, as there has been a great Deal of Fraud carried on in this Manner. This Caution is given that the most undistinguishing People may be on their Guard. (4)

The Provincial Convention of Virginia, have unanimously instructed their Delegates in the General Congress to propose to that respectable Body to declare the UNITED COLONIES, FREE and INDEPENDANT STATES. (5) See p. 958.

Deputies at the Court of Election, May 3d, 1776. Just an 100 Years ago.

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|--------------|-------------------------|
| Salim, | Capt. George Curwin, |
| Charlestown, | Mr. Henry Bartholomew, |
| Dorchester, | Capt. Lawrence Hammond, |
| Boston, | Mr. Thomas Gavis, |
| Roxbury, | Capt. Hopefull Foster, |
| Watertown, | Lieut. John Capen, |
| Cambridge, | Mr. Anthony Stoddard, |
| Lynn, | Capt. Thomas Clark, |
| Ipswich, | Mr. William Park, |
| Newbury, | Capt. Hugh Mason, |
| Weymouth, | Mr. Edward Oakes, |
| Hingham, | Mr. Joseph Cook, |
| Concord, | Ensign John Fuller, |
| Dorham, | Major Samuel Appleton, |
| Hampton, | Mr. William Goodhue, |
| Springfield, | Mr. Samuel Pummer, |
| Roxbury, | Mr. Thomas Dyer, |
| Woburn, | Mr. Nathaniel Bealey, |
| Brantley, | Mr. Peter Bulkley, |
| Haverhill, | Capt. Daniel Fisher, |
| Malden, | Mr. Samuel Dalton, |
| Beverly, | Capt. William Davis, |
| Kittery, | Mr. Maximilian Jewett, |
| Dover, | Mr. Humphrey Dawes, |
| Portsmouth, | Lieut. William Johnson, |
| York, | Mr. Samuel Tompson, |
| Wells, | Mr. Henry Palmer, |
| Northampton, | Capt. John West, |
| Hadley, | Mr. John Dodge, |
| Chelmsford, | Mr. James Emery, |
| | Mr. Anthony Nutter, |
| | Mr. John Cutt, |
| | Mr. Edward Lithworth, |
| | Mr. William Symonds, |
| | Lieut. William Bulkley, |
| | Mr. Peter Tilton, |
| | Lieut. Thomas Heachman, |

Mr. Peter Bulkley was chosen Speaker for the Session.

The Treasurer of this Colony hereby gives Notice, that he is directed and empowered by the General Assembly of this Colony, to receive a sum of Money not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds. Any Person disposed to lend may apply to the Treasurer at his Office in Watertown. Said Money is wanted immediately.

Mrs. Sheaffe

INFORMS her Friends, and the Public, That she has Remov'd to the Shop occupied last by Mrs. Richard Salter, Cornhill. Where she will be much oblig'd to them for their Custom, and has to sell

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|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Spices | Chocolate |
| Pepper | Starch |
| Cotton Wool | Indigo |
| C. &c. | Copperas |
| With sundry other Articles. | |

Strayed from a Pasture in this Town last Sunday, a Cheval coloured Mare, about 5 or 6 Years old, with a white Streak down her Face, lame in the left Shoulder, and has a remarkable white Spot on the inward Side of the near hind Leg. Whoever has such a Mare in Possession is desired to leave her at the Stable of Mr. Joshua Davis, in Broad-Ally, where they shall receive Satisfaction for their Trouble.

N. B. Said Mare was seen on the Common last Monday and Tuesday.

WHEREAS one George Downing, late of Boston was lately detected in Stealing; when upon searching of him, there was sundry Articles of Wearing Apparel found in his Custody, that it is presumed he did not come lawfully by: Such as a Waistcoat or Surcoat, a Jacket, one Pair of Leather Breeches, one Cloth ditto, a Piece of Callico, one Shirt, one Pair of Stockings, a Net-hood, and two Books, all which Articles are in the Custody of Major Job Cushing, of Shrewsbury, where the Owners may have them, by describing of them, and paying Charges.
Shrewsbury, June 10, 1776.

To be Sold by JOSHUA WARD,

Agent for the Owners of the Privateer Schooner Dolphin, and her Company, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at Salem, in the County of Essex, the 26th Instant. To be continued from Day to Day until the whole is sold. To the highest Bidder the following Vessels, and a small Quantity of Iron, &c. &c.
Sloop Dispatch, burthen about 45 Tons.
Sloop Success, burthen about 70 Tons.
Schooner Friendship, burthen about 60 Tons.

STRAYED from the Common in Boston, a large Red Cow, with a white Face, supposed to have gone towards Taunton. Whoever will bring her to the Printer, or inform him where she may be found, shall be properly Rewarded. BENJ. ANDREWS.

This was false News. See index, under Army of the United Colonies. v. See index, under Army British. See index, under Men of War. & See index, under Virginia, transactions, there, &c. (1) See index, under New York. (2) See index, under Naval Affairs. (3) See index, under Canada.

Art. III. The most serene Duke engages to equip completely both these corps, except the horses for the light cavalry; this most serene Highness will keep in readiness for marching, towards the 3rd of February next at farthest, the first division of this corps, consisting of two thousand two hundred and eighty two men in such manner, that this first division shall arrive, towards the 3rd of February at the place of embarkation to be agreed upon between the respective ministers; as to the second division of the said body of troops amounting to two thousand and eighteen men, his most serene Highness will cause them to begin their march, in the last week of the month of March, at farthest; these two corps shall pass in review at the place of their embarkation, before his Britannic Majesty's Commissary; and in order to prevent desertion in their March, his Britannic Majesty will cause the most precise orders to be given in his electoral dominions, that all necessary measures be taken to stop every deserter from this body of troops, and to convey them, without delay, to the place of embarkation, there to join their regiments. His Britannic Majesty will cause directions to be given to the governors and commanders of places, bailiffs, and others, to execute these orders with the same exactness, as is observed with regard to his Majesty's electoral troops.

Art. IV. This body of infantry and of light cavalry shall be composed of five regiments and of two battalions according to the lists annexed to the present treaty; the officer's servants on the said lists shall be furnished with arms, and every necessary equipment as soldiers they shall do service like them, if occasion requires it, and be paid as such.

Art. V. The most serene Duke engages to furnish the recruits that may be annually necessary for this corps; these recruits shall be delivered, after a previous notice of four months, to his Britannic Majesty's Commissary, disciplined and equipped; the said recruits shall arrive at the place of their embarkation at the time that shall be agreed upon before the opening of each campaign.

Art. VI. The King's service, and the preservation of the troops requiring equally, that the commanding officers and subalterns should be expert persons, his most serene Highness will take proper care in the choice of them.

Art. VII. The most serene Duke engages to put this corps on the best footing possible; and none shall be admitted into it but persons proper for campaign service, and acknowledged as such by his Britannic Majesty's commissary.

Art. VIII. This corps shall be furnished with tents, and all necessary equipment.

Art. IX. The King grants to his Corps the ordinary and extraordinary pay, as well as all advantages in forage, provision, &c. enjoyed by the royal troops; and the most serene Duke engages to let this corps enjoy all the emoluments of pay, that his Britannic Majesty allows them; the sick and wounded of the said Corps shall be taken care of in the hospitals, and at the expence of the King, as the troops of his Britannic Majesty; the wounded not in a condition to serve, shall be transported into Europe, at the expence of the King, and landed in a port on the Elbe or the Weser; as to what regards the body of the light cavalry they shall be put on the footing of British light cavalry when they are disembarked; but they shall have the same pay, as well ordinary or extraordinary, as the light horse of his Majesty from the day they shall serve on horse back.

Art. X. There shall be paid to his most serene Highness, under the title of levy money, for each foot soldier, or trooper not mounted, thirty crowns banco, the crown reckoned at fifty three shillings of Holland, and reckoned at four shillings and nine pence three farthings; one third of this levy money shall be paid a month after the signature of this treaty, and the two other thirds shall be paid two months after the signature; the payment of this levy money shall be made; nevertheless, on condition, that thirty crowns banco shall be retained for each soldier of the said corps, who without cause or sickness shall be absent on the day when they pass in review before his Britannic Majesty's Commissary; which thirty crowns banco shall, however, be paid as soon as the absent soldiers shall join their respective Corps.

Art. XI. According to custom, three wounded men shall be reckoned as one killed; a man killed shall be paid for at the rate of levy money; if it should happen, that any of the regiments, battalions, or companies of this corps, should suffer a loss altogether extraordinary, either in battle, or by any uncommon contagious malady, or by the loss of any transport vessel in the voyage to America, his Britannic Majesty will make good, in the most equitable manner, the loss of the former soldier, and will be at the expence of the necessary recruits, to re-establish the corps that shall have suffered this extraordinary loss.

Art. XII. The most serene Duke reserves to himself the nomination to the vacant employments, as also the administration of justice; moreover, his Britannic Majesty will cause orders to be given to the commander of the army, in which this corps shall serve, not to exact of this corps any extraordinary services, or such as are beyond their proportion with the rest of the army; this corps shall take the oath of fidelity to his Britannic Majesty, without prejudice to the oath which they have taken to their Sovereign.

Art. XIII. Towards defraying the extraordinary expenses, which the hasty equipment of this body of troops occasions, his Britannic Majesty grants two months pay, previous to the march of the said troops, and from the time the troops shall have quitted their quarters, in order to repair to the place of their destination, all the expenses of their march and transport, shall be at the charge of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XIV. His Britannic Majesty grants to his most serene Highness an annual subsidy, which shall be regulated in the manner following; it shall commence from the day of the signature of the present treaty, and shall be single, that is to say, of the amount of sixty-four thousand five hundred German crowns, as long as these troops shall enjoy the pay; from the time the pay shall

cease, the subsidy shall be double, that is to say, of one hundred twenty-nine thousand German crowns. This double subsidy shall be continued during two years after the return of the said troops into his most serene Highness's dominions.

Art. XV. This treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

Thus concluded and signed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, the King of Great-Britain, on the one part, and by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his most serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, on the other part.

Done at Brunswick, this 9th day of January, 1776.

WILLIAM FAUCETT, (L.S.) J. B. de FORENCE, (L.S.)

Note concerning the Levy Money.

By the late annexed to the present note, it is manifest, that the total of the heads for which levy money is paid, amounts to four thousand eighty four. By the tenth article of the treaty, it is agreed, that thirty crowns banco of fifty three shillings of Holland, shall be paid, the crown banco is valued at 53. 9d. 3 4ths, which makes for the whole, 19481. 7s. 6. By the same tenth article it is agreed, that one-third part of this sum shall be paid one month, and the two other third parts, two months after the signature; consequently his Britannic Majesty will be pleased to order it to be paid on the 9th day of February next, to the banker properly authorized, the third part of the levy money, making 9839 l. 11s. 6d. the two other third parts shall be paid on the 9th of March next, the amount of which is 19654l. 5s.

Done and signed at Brunswick, this 9th day of Jan. 1776.

WILLIAM FAUCETT. J. B. de FORENCE.

[The two other Treaties may be in some future Paper.]

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE,

To the Author of the Piece signed CONSCIENCE.

Sir,
YOU tell us, in the Connecticut Gazette, No. 653, that "the People of Boston, in the Face of the Assistance of the Congress, have advanced on a Paper of Pins from 24, to 6s. — on Cards from 1/6, to 6/6. Handkerchiefs from 4 to 12s. Steel from 9d to 1s. per lb. — and many if not all other Goods in the same Proportion." And to convince the world of the Rectitude of your Intentions, your laboured Performance makes its Appearance under the Signature of Conscience. Such kind of Extortion as you complain of, is a Crime, I confess, of the darkest Complexion, and those who are guilty of it ought to be publicly scourged, and made to roar out under the Weight of the People's Vengeance. But are you sure, Sir, that the Town of Boston as a People, justify and encourage such barefaced Iniquity, and such black Ingratitude? Some individuals doubtless are capable, but how comes you to endeavour to fix such an Odium upon them as a People? your Conscience, Sir, in this particular, I will venture to assert, is not enlightened, but erroneous Conscience; and by following its dictates you have got into a Snare, and greatly injured the People of Boston. — Your Piece, Sir, tends to create jealousies and Discord among the People, instead of serving the cause of Liberty. The Crimes of a few, ought not to be charged on the whole body or the People. You might as well call the People of Connecticut a Pack of Rascals and Thieves, because some who belong to the Colony have been guilty of Stealing; or charge the whole Government with Extortion, because some of the People are under the bewitching Influence of cursed Avarice, which prompts them to take Advantage of the Times, and to sell their Souls, and their Country, for unrighteous Gain. As to the People of Boston, (however mean and base some of their Traders may have been) they are a virtuous People, and have made a noble stand in the Cause of their Country; and though some in this Colony may have conceived a Prejudice against them, yet as a People we love and esteem them, and rejoice in their Happiness and Prosperity. Hence therefore it is evident, that in charging of them as a Body with Ingratitude and Extortion, and a good deal of other Trumpery, you mislead your Politics, was guilty of a gross Blunder, took a Measure which tends to breed Discord and Confusion, and have given the World reason to suspect that your real Name is not Conscience, but Calumnious. You ought, Sir, to have drawn a Line of Distinction between the virtuous and vicious Citizen of Boston — it was your Mistake that you did not. As you had therefore got into the Paths of Error, it was needful to sit you right; you will therefore excuse me for shaking the Rod of Correction over your Head. In the mean Time I am with profound Esteem. Yours, &c. (I) QUIBNUNC.

Boston, May 22, 1776.

DESERTED from Capt. Edward Burbeck's Company, viz. Col. Henry Knox's Regiment of Artillery, Philip Balf, belonging to Boston, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age, dark Complexion and black Hair; supposed to be gone toward Newbury. Whoever will take up and return said Deserter to his Company in Boston, shall have One Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by EDWD. BURBECK, Capt.

WE the subscribers appointed by the Honorable THOMAS CUSHING, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of the Estate of Capt. William Wingfield, deceased, represented Insolvent, Give Notice to said Creditors, that we shall attend that Service at the House of Capt. Edward P. Oser in Fore-Street, at Boston, on the second Monday of the six following Months, between the Hours of six and nine o'Clock, P. M.
Boston, 23rd May, 1776.
FRANCIS SOUTHWICK,
DANIEL PECKER,
GILES HARRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A compleat English Clothier's Screw, with a Press Plate. Also a Copper that will hold 70 Gallons, with a Brass Cock to it.
Inquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A Quantity of Mens strong Leather Shoes, for which the Money will be given at the Delivery. Any Persons inclining to supply the same, are desired to call at the Agent's Office, in Ann-Street, Boston, May 25, 1776.

All Persons having any Demand on

the Estate of Joseph Gould, late of Lynn, Miller, deceased. Likewise those that are indebted to said Estate are desired to apply immediately to James Partridge and Samuel Collins, Jun. of Lynn, Executors, in Order for Settlement. Lynn, 31st of May 1776.

TAKEN up this Morning by the Subscriber, a dark brown Mare, about fourteen Hands high, with a white Blaze down the Face, and four white Feet, shod round, trots and paces well, good Liver, something low in Flesh, supposed to be about seven or eight Years old; the Owner by applying to the Subscriber may have her again, paying Charges.
Wrentham, May 30, 1776. JEREMIAH DAY.

All Persons indebted to, or that have

any Demands on the Estate of Nathaniel Glover, (or his Widow Ann Glover, deceased,) late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, are desired to call upon John Soley, Executor to the last Will and Testament of said Deceased, and settle the same.

Whereas application hath been made to me in writing by seven of the Proprietors of the Kennebeck purchase, from the late Colony of New-Plains, that a meeting of said Proprietors may be called:

I do in consequence of such application, and in conformity to a vote of said Proprietors, passed at their meeting held by adjournment, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in Boston, December 13, 1773, directing how Proprietors meetings should be called thereafter; hereby notify and warn the said Proprietors to assemble and meet at the Royal Exchange Tavern, on Thursday the 10th day of June next, at four o'Clock, P. M. to consider, and if they think proper, to act upon the matters and articles following, or any of them, viz.

1. To chuse a Moderator, a standing Clerk; also to chuse a Treasurer, Assessors, and Collector of Taxes.
2. To take a survey of any, or all the islands and main lands within their limits.
3. To grant in any part of their purchase, not already granted any township or townships, or part or parts of any townships in order to encourage the settlement of said purchase.
4. To raise money by a tax or taxes from time to time, on the Proprietors or their lands, to defray the charges that are arisen, and shall arise in surveying and carrying on settlements on their lands, and for the defence and maintenance of their title, or any thing relative thereto; and to determine the method for assessing said taxes.
5. To chuse a committee to prosecute and defend in all actions wherein the titles of the proprietors, their grantees, or either of them to any of their lands, within their limits, which shall be disputed, at the charge of the Proprietors, and at their charge to commence and prosecute any action or actions, against any person or persons without title from the Proprietors, entering on or trespassing upon, or claiming and holding any part of the Proprietors lands or otherwise to chuse a committee to appear, prosecute and defend and manage for the Proprietors in the law, or otherwise; with such limited powers and directions as the Proprietors think proper; and to examine and settle all accounts wherein the propriety is concerned, and to receive and pay what may be due.
6. To determine upon any new method for calling proprietors meetings for the future.
7. To make a division, grant or assignment of any islands or main lands, amongst the proprietors, or any of them, or to any other person or persons as the proprietors shall think proper.
8. To chuse a Proprietor's Surveyor or Surveyors; also to empower the standing committee to employ any surveyor or surveyors, to run out any lands from time to time, as the said committee may think proper.
9. To make sale of any part of their lands.
10. To lease and let to any person, or persons any lands or mill streams, for a term of years.
11. To empower the standing committee to appoint any person or persons, to prevent the cutting of wood, timber or any kind of lumber, or committing any kind of trespass on any lands within said purchase.
12. To appoint or empower a standing committee to appoint one agent or agents, to transact any business for the Propriety.
13. To chuse a standing committee to transact business in general, for the Propriety; also to give said committee such power from time to time, as the Propriety shall think proper.

Lastly, To confirm and establish all or any vote or votes which the propriety hath at any time heretofore passed, and all or any of the articles of said Propriety, that warrant for calling a meeting of said Propriety, that the said Propriety have acted upon, and to do any thing that will have a tendency to promote the general good of this Propriety and their settlements, as the major part of the Proprietors shall agree.
Boston May 23.

HENRY ALLINE, Junr. Pro's Cl.

rights, therefore Conscience, the above author was right! see marginal Note pa. 989.